

Page for Misses

The GIRL IN THE BUNGALOW

There is one place at least in which the fortunate girl reigns supreme, and that is in her own summer bungalow. There she is sole mistress, besides chief cook and bottle washer, and there she follows absolutely the dictates of her own fancy. In such a place she has a power and an independence similar to that of her married friends. There, moreover, she learns, in the way of amusement, the fundamental principles of housekeeping, which are likely to be of inestimable benefit to her.

Several girls whose parents have country estates have induced them to build small bungalows for their use, in which they may spend a part of their summer and where they may have also the privilege to follow closely whatever specialty appeals to their taste. An added advantage is that they are able to entertain their friends with the spirit of harmless freedom that is sometimes impossible under the constraint and formality of the parental roof. Such entertaining, of no matter how simple a nature, teaches the girl in the bungalow poise and gives her the ability to put others at their ease. The opportunity is one that develops her latent talent in the direction of being a good hostess.

One of the most pleasing illustrations of the girl in the bungalow is found at a country estate of vast proportions in New Hampshire, and owned by a New York family of a fair amount of wealth. On this place horses are bred, automobiles are raced, sports of various kinds are enjoyed and a generally gay and happy life is pursued.

Still, the daughter of this house desired that a bungalow should be erected for her in a spot of deep, romantic seclusion, and yet at no great distance from the main house. At first the request was looked upon as a whim of which she would soon tire, but when it was realized that she had seriously considered all points pertaining to the building of the house and that her ideas were practical and unique, it was determined to let her have her way. Wonderment also as to why this girl, with every possible luxury at her finger tips, should wish to live part of her time in a bungalow and do her own work was more or less quelled. As an acknowledgment of her first triumph she named the bungalow Hadher-

way, or, when worded separately, had her way.

To build a small but livable bungalow requires some ingenuity. This particular one gave at first sight the impression that a bit of the out of door world had been enclosed. This was perhaps because of the free circulation of air it afforded and also because of the unusual arrangement of the windows. While a few were in the direct line of vision, others were so high up in the walls that veritable tree pictures were seen, giving the living room the subtle effect of being built in the treetops. There were no upper rooms, the living room, dining room, bedrooms, baths and kitchen being all on the one level, delightfully in touch with Mother Earth.

The interior was exceedingly habitable and cozy, yet no attempt had been made to compete with the highly luxurious homes desirately termed bungalows. It was pre-eminently a bungalow in which to enjoy experimental housekeeping. Rag carpets covered the floors, old colored prints of early American dates were seen on the walls, claiming the attention through their remote treatment; the lighting was done by candles, while the bungalow relied for heat on the open wood fires placed in large chimneys.

A novel feature about one chimney was that where it ran up the outside of the house a fireplace had been made to open on the covered porch. On cool summer mornings, therefore, this outside wood fire was lighted readily, it being protected from too strong draughts by a blind-like curtain that unrolled from the roof. Then while the fresh mountain air swept over the porch no sensation of chilliness reached the occupants of the commodious chairs in front of the fire. In fact, throughout the season for the New Hampshire summers are cool—this fire was one of the comforting attractions of the bungalow.

The young girl who possessed this haven usually slept in it at night in preference to being at the main house. She argued that since it was necessary for her to be there early in the morning she found it pleasant to open her eyes first on the scene of action than after she had been amply fed and soothed at the larger house. At the bungalow she made her own breakfast as well as that of the friends she might have stopping with her.



Comfortable Hot Wave Negligees

With the weather clerk sounding warnings of the approach of warm waves, the girl who did not realize the necessity of taking time by the forelock and prepare for the days when exertion of any sort is vexing to the spirit, is hastily collecting an assortment of summer negligees.

This year voile is a favorite material, as it is very light of weight, does not wrinkle readily and comes in white and a variety of delicate tints. The prettiest models in full length negligees are of white voile striped with a color and trimmed with bands of matching ribbon. Some of them are cut after the two piece pattern, semi-fitted by means of darts running from the shoulders to below the waist and with seams extending from the throat, across the shoulders and along the outer side of the sleeves to below the elbows. Others, on Russian lines, have seamless shoulders, collarless necks and belts and trimmings of rice braiding, and a third popular model is the regulation kimono with butterfly sleeves.

Cotton crepes were never more extensively used for light weight negligees. The most attractive of these garments are of all white or flower printed material, bordered with white or colored soft silk bands and fastened with cotton crochet frogs and cords. Next in favor are creases and linens, which are smartest when braided in self-color or in two tones of pale green, mauve, rose or blue. For breeziness darts are half-fitted negligees of dotted Swiss, figured muslin, plain sheer mull and crossbar lawn trimmed with muslin embroidery. Valenciennes lace or footie and ribbon bows with streamers.

If a girl does not mind the expense of having the material accordeon plaited, there are no more easily made or prettier negligees for warm weather than those of Empire design in liberty or China silk trimmed with Persian bands. These, of course, must be cleaned instead of laundered, but the fact that they do not readily wrinkle is greatly in their favor.

The girl who is a member of an Adamless Eden household should have a variety of warm weather breakfast negligees, including one in the shape of a three-quarter length Mandarin coat of Japanese silk bordered with satin bands and having silk tassels on the outer corners of the wide sleeves. The same model is pretty in China silk lined albatross or challie, materials which also are in demand for breakfast saques of Russian blouse shape outlined and belted with dark blue or red bands.

Of the seamless shouldered order is a new model consisting of a two piece little jacket with puffed elbow sleeves, terminating with a band and almost completely covered by a detachable fichu of such huge proportions that its sides veil the tops of the sleeves. This negligee is daintiest in semi-transparent material, like dotted Swiss or mull.

Another charming model is in all over creole muslin embroidery, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. The back and fronts are pony shaped and the short, flowing sleeves are slashed at the top and tied with ribbons.

Simpler and more quickly put together are easily laundered short saques are of plain white muslin, striped or figured dimity or barred lawn. Some of them are laced with loose fronts, fitted back, square neck and muslin embroidery or lace

edged; others are shirred at the waist line and finished about the throat with a Dutch collar, and a third variety is in the style of a kimono, cut off just below the hips and joined in front with ribbon ties.

SIMPLE GUIMPES.

Sleeved or sleeveless guimpes are easily made accessories which serve to vary the effect of a girl's afternoon or evening frocks. Among the laundrable guimpes are those of fine white lawn or linen, pin tucked at front and back and finished about the neck and wrists with embroidery edging.

Others have narrow bands of Valenciennes inserted between clusters of tucks and a matching edging at the throat, and there are many of dotted Swiss, tucked and lace trimmed and of allover embroidered muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes or Cluny. Some of these laundrable guimpes have Dutch collars and attachable elbow cuffs, but the most practical sort for winter service have stock collars and full length sleeves and are worn over China silk slips.

While white net does not readily launder it nevertheless makes up into satisfactory guimpes, as dust seems to sift through the material instead of clinging to it. Unless a girl sews very neatly she should not attempt one of the net guimpes which have clusters tucked at front and back, divided by strips of Valenciennes, narrow satin ribbon run through beading or bands braided with soutache in white or color. An expert needlewoman who also possesses limitless patience may fashion a guimpe of plain net and then embroider it elaborately or she may apply silk foliage upon the thin material, outlining the leaves with cording of matching hue.

Party frock guimpes are of fish net trimmed with three inch wide bands of Brussels worked with tiny crystals and a flower pattern in white or colored threads, with broad bands of a mesh overlaid with a network of silver embroidered with silver thread, with Brussels worked with a pale color, silver and a thread of black, or with bronze, silver and gold.

Guimpes of bullion net are not only exceedingly effective but easily made, as they "trim themselves." The daintiest are of coarse La Toaca net in silver or gold, with narrow self-toned stripes of silver overlaid with gold or of allover gold lightly embroidered with gold or silver threads. These accessories should be mounted upon white tulle rather than upon a matching tissue, as heavy metallic effects upon the throat do not become a young girl.

VERANDA LIGHTS.

For lighting verandas and the balconies, country houses, private road gardens, etc., window boxes and urns of artificial flowers are very much the fashion.

The boxes are of gold basketry, plaster of Paris in ivory or green, porcelain stucco and rustic work. All sorts of flowers are used for this purpose, those having tall stems seeming to be preferred.

Such beautiful artificial flowers are made nowadays that the effect is most pleasing, especially with iris, peonies or ivy.

Shrubs having quite tall branches and planted in large urns are most effective with electric lights concealed among the leaves.

In the beginning she found it very difficult to serve the entire breakfast hot at the same time; she complained that with the perverseness of inanimate objects her rolls would not become even warm until after the coffee had turned stone cold. Gradually, however, she learned to gauge the time various things

require to arrive at the desired state of hotness; and it was a comfort to her to feel that her most strenuous experiments had been made on herself. The knowledge that there was no one to complain was fairly blissful.

As soon as breakfast was over it had naturally to be cleared away, the dishes

had to be washed, set back in their places and a wholesome air of tidiness restored to the kitchen. Usually the visitors at the bungalow were eager to assist with this work, but their hostess was very positive in her refusal of their services. She wished to serve them, she said, and to do everything herself. It was for this

reason that she had built the bungalow. Perhaps they would not have acceded to her request so willingly had it not been

PRACTICAL TALKS BY THE APRIL GRANDMOTHER

"KITTED face cloths are not the daintiest sort of fancy work imaginable," admitted the April Grandmother as she held up a large square of coarsely knitted rough white wool for the inspection of her assembled granddaughters, "but there are few toilet conveniences of more importance. And one must have a large supply, for of course seven of them go to the laundry

every week to be as thoroughly boiled and bleached as are the pocket handkerchiefs. Otherwise a girl might just as well use the microbe harboring sponge or flesh brush, for a face cloth that has been in service for longer than one day cannot possibly be anything save a medium for smearing the cuticle with germ infected particles of stale soap which burrow into the pores and later make a formal debut in the shape of dark brown blotches or—slightly little pimples.

"No matter what any one may tell you about the value of cold cream as a complexion cleanser," continued the April Grandmother, "there is nothing to equal plenty of soap, provided it is promptly washed off first with warm and finally with cold water. If soap is allowed to dry upon the face it draws and consequently helps to wrinkle a cuticle of thin texture and lends an oily appearance to one that is thick and smooth. Either condition is deplorable, but not to be compared to that caused by allowing the soap to sink into the pores and form a sticky resting place for dust particles, ultimately to become blackheads which to the casual observer spell 'uncleanliness,' although their unfortunate possessor may be one of the neatest of persons.

"Do not let me crowd before the mirror at one time," pleaded the April Grandmother as the three young girls simultaneously rushed to the old fashioned pier glass. "And if you discover a wee blackhead—I really have not noticed any in my immediate family," she interpolated—"beware of squeezing it out, for that leaves in the cuticle a hole which will simply be a repository for other and larger particles of dust. The best plan is to work out the grime by laying upon the face a coarsely knitted rough wool cloth soaked in borax softened warm water and allowing it to remain until cool. If a dozen of such applications do not dislodge a blackhead which is obstinate because buried deeply in the cuticle spread a thick layer of cold cream upon the place and let it remain there for as long as convenient, removing it with a dry cloth and then bathing the entire face with cold water. Persistent treatment of this sort is better than resorting to the steaming process, which,

while it thoroughly cleanses the cuticle, makes its texture tender and enlarges its pores.

"And enlarged pores," added the April Grandmother solemnly, "are apt to characterize the middle aged woman—because in youth she was not familiar with that simple and inexpensive toilet convenience of the gently bred woman, the always fresh face cloth."

JAPANESE BOXES.

JAPANESE bamboo boxes, which come in nests, are useful for holding the many tridles of a young girl's wardrobe. It is only recently that these offerings from the Orient could be obtained here, but now all the leading shops dealing in Eastern goods keep them. The original set comprises six rectangular receptacles about two or two and a half inches in depth. By using the larger of each group of two for the cover one may have three separate and convenient places in which to keep ribbons, gloves, collars and the various tridles which so easily lose themselves in a dresser drawer.

The rich reddish brown of the bamboo cannot fail to please the eye of any girl. The wood is split into strips about half an inch wide and woven together in an open basket pattern. The edges are strongly bound with strips of the bamboo found in this same material, and the fern holders are unusually charming when filled with fresh green moss and delicate green sprays. These baskets are lined with dull brass boxes, which slip into the bamboo part, so that they do not show from the outside. For country houses they are particularly well adapted, and so are the large handled baskets for holding the garden flowers as they are freshly culled.

Japanese straw sandals are another useful article which can be picked up in these Oriental shops. They have woven soles of grass or fibre, with cross strips of flowered silk to match one's kimono. Or if they do not match in coloring the original pattern can be covered with a silk that does. Other sandals have embroidered coverings for the toes and are beelike like the strapped ones.

Silk and Cretonne Toilet Cases.

It is not every young miss that appreciates the advantage of having a specialty. To possess one, however, even should it verge on faddism, sets a girl apart from the average humanity and causes her to be regarded as a distinct personality. More is required of a girl at the present time than that she shall pass along amiably with the crowd. She must be something unusual or do some one thing better than others in order to be looked upon with interest at home and abroad.

Happily, the capabilities of American girls are varied and very numerous. Art, music and literature afford them the usual opportunities from which to select the specialty best suited to their talents. But even after casting their lot with one of the arts it is not infrequent for them to sieve it down to some small section in which they think they can excel.

A girl with a talent for music realizes that she cannot compass the whole range of the art with any degree of proficiency without giving to it her entire life. She specializes, therefore, choosing for her field of action a distinctive style of music. This may be ballad singing or the rendering of curious old folk songs, an accomplishment now very popular. It may again be lullaby melodies. If instrumental music is her métier she may follow Chopin to the exclusion of all other composers, even to the point of being known as a Chopinist.

It is the same with art. A girl who paints prefers now to make a specialty of mural decoration, pastel portraits or of the one kind of artistic work in which she feels she is most at home.

One young girl has found her specialty in the study of the lives of great composers. She has thus combined music and literature and made herself as well acquainted with the details and intricacies of the experiences of various musicians as if they were members of her family. When she sits down at the piano to play some celebrated passage she mentions as a little preface the exact circumstances under which the composition was written. To the majority of her listeners this is very interesting.

Other young girls take as their specialty the collecting of objects d'art. A few even are clever enough to do it in view of the increased value of things as a collection rather than as separate specimens. They begin with a few things of moderate value, then sell them out; buy others more rare and costly, and so keep doing until they arrive at owning mostly museum pieces. To collect snuff boxes, old fans, miniatures, antique ivories and jade are all specialties in which up to date girls indulge.

apparent that in the work she found, in truth, her pleasure. While they sat on the porch or elsewhere, reading the morning papers, she pursued her labors.

This bungalow was kept in an astonishing state of cleanliness. Every morning it was swept and dusted and its wooden floors were scrubbed by the young housewife. In fact, she seemed to find real zest and amusement in the stiff floor brush, the warm bubbly soapsuds and her own prowess in making the dirt to vanish. She learned in a tentative, interesting way the true inwardness of housecleaning.

When this work was over there came a time of pause, given often to study or else shared with her friends in some sort of sport. But she would leave them in the middle of a set of tennis if the sun indicated the hour for her return to the bungalow to prepare the luncheon.

This was usually a meal of cold meat and salads and numbers of trifles and dainties arranged most carefully. The gardens of the estate provided her with many kinds of vegetables, which she learned to cook scientifically. She became, in fact, so expert in her manipulation of vegetables that it was jokingly remarked that she could put to shame the vegetable cooks of the large hotels in the cities.

With the end of luncheon and the aftermath of clearing away and dishwashing the work of this young girl in the bungalow was done for the day. The afternoon, and whatever it implied, had its impetus from the main house. There dinner was eaten and the evening passed, although before the time of the sandman the young girl was back again in her bungalow casting about a watchful eye that all was in order and safe for the night. The morning then came on with unerring speed, the time when she had to be up and astir to get the breakfast.

SHIRT WAIST BELTS.

SHIRT waist belts designed for the summer season are of infinite variety. What is known as the aboriginal or American Indian style is made of a two inch wide strip of taupe or tan colored suede laced throughout its entire length with medium sized Venetian beads. Its lower edge is finished with a leather thong fringe and the ends are joined with a large buckle of metal, showing a repousse beaten Indian head.

Bronze leather belts to match walking shoes and shopping bags are in a variety of widths. Their edges are stitched with bright or dull gold thread and their buckles are of gilded or bronzed metal.

Combination elastic belts have entire backs composed of silk elastic while the tab ends are of heavy calf cut to conform with the shape of the fancy, circular one-piece buckle with which they are equipped. These belts are to be found in all the popular shades.

Two English leather covered stitched buckles give a droop front and a unique and impressive appearance to the enameled kid and sealskin belts designed especially for sporting costume accessories. They are in the dull browns, greens, blues and grays used for golf and tennis skirts.

Persian patterned silk rubber belts, which lend a pleasing color note to a white or black frock, have large buckles set with a Gainsborough beauty medallion, and girlish, are of cretonne printed with blue and white Delft designs and have two small pearl buckles, one set at each side of the front center.

THE SUMMER TEA TRAY.

For serving afternoon tea on the lawn or veranda the young girl is offered this season most attractive trays and tea sets, which suggest summer in their coloring and design. The cretonne tray covered with glass and supplied with a light wooden frame and handles is a favorite just now, and so is the round bamboo Japanese tray, which comes in several sizes. The cretonne and china ones are liked because they have quaint flowered patterns which can be reproduced almost exactly in the china.

A new set of English porcelain is called the pleasant tea set on account of the bird being used as a feature of the decoration. It has bright pinks, reds and yellows blended artistically in the pattern on a creamy white ground. The pieces are well shaped and are not so expensive as to place the set beyond the reach of any but the wealthy.

An oral tray covered with chintz in a pleasant pattern completed this English set, which always brought forth expressions of delight from those who enjoyed veranda tea poured by the youthful hostess who presided over it. The tray had a woven bamboo rim stained dark brown, and the two chairs were of the same material, stout enough, however, to carry all the tea would hold.

In warm weather guests appreciate dishes and accessories which suggest coolness and the wise young woman aims to have her tea table and tray meet with her guests' approval. The circular bamboo trays have no handles and they are seldom carried, for the reason that they are not quite steady. The usual thing is to have them placed on a large tea table or a frame, with all the tea set arranged conveniently, and for serving individuals smaller bamboo trays are used.

Trays and sets of this description are liked for indoor service also, and they match the coloring of the room. Sometimes blue, pink or yellow is the predominating tone. For indoor use it is much more important to have the color harmonize with the surroundings than to have it suggest coolness.